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INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

AUGUST • 1947

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS • WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS OF AMERICA

Do We Still Have Free Speech?

IN THIS ISSUE we are publishing the names of the congressmen and senators who enacted the Taft-Hartley bill over the veto of President Truman.

Last month we published those who opposed the bill, our friends.

This month we list the names of our enemies. Those are important lists. Every member should save them so that next summer, when most of these congressmen and senators are up for re-election, every Teamster will know them by their record.

He can then vote for his friends and against his enemies.

Senator Taft says we can't tell you this. He says that is a violation of the law he wrote.

Well that's just too bad. But we are doing it. And if Senator Taft wants to do anything about it, let him get started.

Our general counsel, Joseph A. Padway, has advised us that this provision of the Taft-Hartley Act is unconstitutional. He further advised us to print the voting records of Congress on this and all other matters of interest to labor.

He says that we are not only entitled to keep our membership informed, but that it is our duty to do so. We intend to discharge that duty regardless of Senator Taft or any of his Fascist friends in Congress who passed this law, or those Fascists out of Congress who instigated it.

If we are to continue to have free speech in this country, now is the time to find it out.

If we should bow meekly to an unconstitutional law depriving us of the fundamental right of free speech, we would be inviting Fascism to take over America.

There is too much of it here already. It *will* take over unless somebody fights it.

We are pleased to note that most of the large labor unions are following exactly the same course that we are. They intend to fight it and to fight the law that would let it steal silently upon us.

Senator Taft prides himself on being a constitutional lawyer. He says his bill is constitutional. We say it is not. We are violating it.

The next move is up to Taft. Let him file charges against this or any other union and then we can go into court and find out what the constitution means and how much it protects us.

The only other course is to let the law become a dead letter by non-enforcement. We prefer to test it in the courts. If a law is unconstitutional, it should not be allowed to remain on the statute books.

Maybe Taft sees a great moral victory for himself in the passage of this law over the objections of President Truman. Perhaps he is one of those who "would rather be right than President." So far as Taft is concerned, that is purely an abstract preference. We don't think he will ever be either.

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INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

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Baltimore Labor Wins Election

Congressional Vote Gives Answer to Taft-Hartley Act

IN ITS first official demonstration against the Taft-Hartley Act prohibition against political activity, organized labor of Baltimore went to the polls on July 15 and elected Magistrate Edward A. Garmatz to Congress.

It was a special election called to select a successor to former Congressman Thomas D'Alesandro who resigned to become mayor of Baltimore.

Judge Garmatz had the backing of Mayor D'Alesandro, the regular Democrats, the Americans for Democratic Action and labor as a whole.

Judge Garmatz won over both a Republican and an independent Democrat. He polled more votes than both of them combined.

The poor showing of the independent Democrat was a surprise, even though he beat the Republican two to one. With Judge Garmatz running squarely on President Truman's policies, the Wallace voters were expected to show their strength. They did, but it wasn't much.

Throughout the campaign Judge Garmatz was backed by the Baltimore Federation of Labor, with the Teamsters taking a leading part in campaigning for their candidate.

The Baltimore Federationist, official organ of the AFL unions in that city, used its space lavishly in behalf of Judge Garmatz and members of the Teamsters' unions of Baltimore distributed the papers throughout the city, according to President George Willinger of Local No. 557.

Mr. Willinger sent clippings from the daily and labor press recounting the victory of Judge Garmatz to succeed the liberal Democrat D'Alesandro, a proven friend of labor.

The union leaders of Baltimore were delighted with the victory, which indicated the power that an aroused labor vote can exert in a campaign.

The Baltimore election should be analyzed seriously by those advocating a third party. The independent Democrat in Baltimore weakened the regular Democratic ticket, but not sufficiently to jeopardize victory.

In a close election, however, a third party might result in defeat of a liberal Democrat and the election of a reactionary Republican. A third party would make labor's fight more difficult because it would divide the progressive voters.

In some localities, labor will stand united behind Republicans such as Senator Morse of Oregon. A third party would not help such a liberal Republican. It would hurt him, just as it would hurt a liberal Democrat.

The liberal forces in the United States are faced by a tightly knit organization of reactionaries. The liberals must be equally united. They cannot win if they scatter their strength.

Labor must be prepared to throw its entire resources behind progressive candidates if it hopes to win in 1948. Otherwise, the next Congress will be even worse than this one.

Every increase in prices is a raid on the worker's pocketbook or his meager savings. As the purchasing power of his wages decreases, he becomes more unable to purchase the needs of himself and family.—*The Boilermakers' Journal*.

Full Convention Attendance Urged

Every Local Should Send Delegates to San Francisco

EVERY local of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters should be represented by its full quota of delegates when the convention opens in San Francisco on August 11.

In addition to transacting business of the utmost importance, the delegates will have an opportunity to see the western states with their unrivaled scenery and to note the splendid progress made by our western unions.

The five joint councils on the U. S. Pacific Coast are sparing no effort to make the convention an outstanding success.

Preparations for the convention and the handling of the delegates have been under way for months. The joint councils of Washington, Oregon and California will show you where the West begins and where western hospitality never ends.

The Teamsters in the 11 western states have made phenomenal progress in the last few years, not only in splendid contracts but in organizing their territory. As a result of their work, the West is better organized than ever before and the members of the Teamsters' unions there are receiving wages and conditions that none of them thought possible a decade ago.

Teamsters from every part of the United States will be at home in San Francisco. It's union territory.

International conventions are ordinarily held every five years. The last was held in Washington, D. C., in 1940 and the next one was scheduled for 1945.

Owing to the restrictions on unnecessary wartime travel, the 1945 conven-

tion was postponed by action of the government.

The San Francisco convention is, therefore, the first to be held in seven years, and problems of the utmost importance will come before the assembly.

A letter to all locals which had not sent in their credentials for delegates was mailed on July 9 over the signatures of President Tobin and Secretary-Treasurer English.

It urged locals to levy a special assessment, if necessary, to finance the expenses of delegates.

Locals which even up to now have failed to send credentials to International headquarters may still be represented. Their delegates may present their papers to the credentials committee of the convention in San Francisco.

Failure of any local to have delegates at the convention will be a case of neglect by the local and particularly of its officers, according to Mr. Tobin.

Aside from many proposed changes in the constitution to be acted on by the convention, the intricate problem of industrial relations created by the Taft-Hartley Act will receive serious attention.

No one attending the last convention in 1940 could have foreseen the vast changes that have occurred in this nation and the world up to the time of this convention.

Historic precedent limiting the presidency to two terms was shattered twice during that period. A world war occurred which has changed the form of the government of most nations

and threatens still more fundamental changes in the years to come.

After winning a war at enormous cost, labor found its whole domestic economy shattered by an inflationary series of laws and acts of Congress as reactionary interests moved with relentless speed to wipe out all the rights won by labor under the administration of President Roosevelt.

The 1947 convention of the Teamsters' Union comes in a time of breath-taking change in this nation and in world affairs. No one can forecast what other great events and catastrophic changes may come before the next convention is held.

On the delegates to the convention in San Francisco this month rest the greatest responsibility that ever confronted this organization.

The decisions reached will affect every local and every member of every local. It is the duty of every local to participate in these decisions so vitally affecting its future.

In their letter of July 9, President Tobin and Mr. English stressed the importance of attendance and said:

"Your local union has not yet sent in the credentials for your delegates. We hope and trust that your local has decided to send delegates or representatives to the International convention. If you have not done so up to now, it is our request and desire and it is almost compulsory that your union be represented at the convention even if you have to levy an assessment to pay the expenses of delegates. Failure to do so is neglect on the part of the local and especially on the part of the officers.

"Many serious problems will come before the convention. The laws may be changed substantially. In addition to

the changing of the laws, which are all important, we must lay plans and make provisions as to our procedure in order that we can continue to function under the Taft-Hartley law.

"The situations and conditions surrounding the labor movement are, to say the least, extremely dangerous. Your local union, by not understanding the law and understanding the rules of the International, may be out of business or involved in court proceedings within the next two years. No excuse should be sufficient to fail to have your local union represented at this all-important convention.

"The International Union has not held a convention in seven years because of certain conditions as explained before in previous letters. Our next convention may not be held for five years. Surely your local union could well afford to make provisions to be represented at this most historic convention which may mean the continuance or the dissolution of many of our unions throughout the nation.

"In behalf of the general executive board, we now seriously request that you call a meeting at once and solicit delegates. If you have no time to call a meeting, your local executive board should make provisions to have your union represented at the convention, but if it is humanly possible, a meeting of the local union should be called to elect delegates.

"We are deeply concerned about the present condition of your union and of the labor movement as a whole and where it is going to be in the future. We, therefore, again suggest that you comply with this request in the interest of your membership and in the interest of the labor movement as a whole."

Ninety-three Republicans were elected to Congress in 1946 by a small majority of 5 per cent or less of the voters.

Form Cooperatives, Urges AFL

Increasing Prices Bring Desperation to Homes of Workers

THE American Federation of Labor has found the solution for the increasing cost of living which is bringing desperation into the homes of American workers.

It is the organization of consumer cooperatives and credit unions.

By banding themselves together to organize their buying power, workers can establish their own stores to supply them with the goods for which the regular stores are charging larcenous prices.

The July issue of *Labor's Monthly Survey*, published by the American Federation of Labor, goes extensively into current economic conditions and analyzes the causes and consequences.

It urges all local unions to work closely with authorized representatives of Cooperative League of the U. S. A. and the Credit Union National Association.

All affiliates of the AFL are also urged to write the national headquarters in Washington, D. C., for information on the organization of cooperatives and credit unions and for the names of the officials of the two organizations.

Labor's Monthly Survey points out that the average AFL member spends at least \$800 per year on the necessities of life. This means that the total spending of the AFL members reaches the huge total of six billion dollars a year.

With this amount of money diverted from the ordinary channels of trade into cooperative stores the AFL could supply competition that would not only give its own members more for their money, but would force all other prices down.

Unless such a move is made, the

unavoidable alternative is a depression and unemployment. The AFL survey declares that because of exorbitant prices, the public is unable to buy enough to keep industry producing at its maximum level.

As production falls off, workers are discharged. This further decreases consumption and causes more unemployment.

In spite of recent wage increases, workers are getting actually less than they were before they got their pay raise. That is because prices increased faster than wages.

Wages never catch up to prices in an inflationary spiral. The only solution is to bring prices down. But business refuses to reduce prices. It uses a 10 per cent wage increase as the excuse for a 20 per cent price increase, and the gap between wages and prices becomes constantly wider.

Industry apparently would prefer to sell less for more, even though the penalty will be an economic collapse.

In spite of the fact that the production of workers is increasing, their purchasing power is decreasing.

As *Labor's Monthly Survey* says:

"The American Federation of Labor has repeatedly said that the forces of competition would reduce prices when enough goods are produced to meet the demand. But today many factories are cutting production while prices hold at high levels. Spokesmen for government, industry and labor have repeatedly called for price cuts, showing that large volume production at low prices is the way to progress, but to no avail.

"This year's experience has proved

beyond a doubt that talk alone will not bring prices down. There has been no significant decline in the general level of either industrial or consumer prices this year.

"The high cost of clothing eats away a worker's earnings. He must buy such cotton items as shirts, overalls, children's clothes and house dresses for his wife. (See chart.) Prices of these necessities in March, 1947, were from 35 to 42 per cent above March, 1946. The manufacturer of cotton cloth had increased his 'mill margin' (the margin between the price of raw cotton and the price of finished cloth) by 136 per cent in this period.

"Since hourly earnings of cotton mill workers had risen only 22 per cent, no such increase was needed to cover wage costs. Cotton mill profits rose from 7.8 per cent on net worth in 1945 to 27.1 per cent in 1946—a profit more than double the peak 1946 average of 12.1 per cent for leading corporations in general. Clothing manufacturers also increased their profits from 9.8 to 23.3 per cent on net worth in the same period. And the worker paid the bill.

"The 1946 production of cotton broad woven goods, the basic material from which cloth for clothing is made, was only 10 per cent above 1939, while workers' needs were immense. This story of high prices, high profits and low production could be repeated in many industries. When production is cut, while high prices prevent workers from buying what they need, the time has come for action.

"After World War I, American farmers were faced with the same sort of price increases that are stopping workers' progress today. They found how to check price rises. Their plan—consumers' cooperation—is the key to the workers' problem, and it is well worth

studying their experience, as told by the farmers themselves:

"In 1921, fertilizer prices were out of sight. We had to have fertilizer for our crops, but at those prices we couldn't buy it and make ends meet. We knew the cost of fertilizer materials and couldn't see any justification for such prices. So we decided on a plan. By joining together we could pool our orders and buy fertilizer materials at wholesale prices, then mix our own fertilizer at home. We had plenty of headaches working out our plan, but we saved money. We began telling others about it, and soon we had several hundred members in our cooperative. When fertilizer was selling at \$34 a ton we made our own for \$20. Then the fertilizer manufacturers began to reduce their prices in our region.

"Today farmers own many fertilizer factories. In the states where we control some 20 per cent of the market, the big fertilizer manufacturers come to us and ask, 'What is your price going to be this season?' We tell them, 'If your price is reasonable, we will meet it; if you are too high, we will sell below you.' It costs us the same to make fertilizer as it costs them. What they keep as profit we return to our members as purchasing refunds.

"The price of fertilizer has stayed down when all other prices were rising. And now the fertilizer dealers come to us and say, 'See how low our prices are!'"

"When workers' production goes up while their buying power goes down, industry finds its market dropping away, first in one product, then another. This process has been going on for several months and has now reached large enough proportions to show up in the government indexes. Food and clothes cost so much that workers, whose needs

are only partly satisfied, have had to give up buying the things they hoped to have, and these cuts in buying extend over a wide range of products, from steaks to washing machines, from clothing to automobiles, from furniture to new homes.

"The shortage of buying power, caused by high prices, is nation-wide in its effect and reaches throughout industry. Besides cutting factory production, it has influenced many plants to reduce their plans for expansion, thus eliminating more jobs and reducing possible producing capacity.

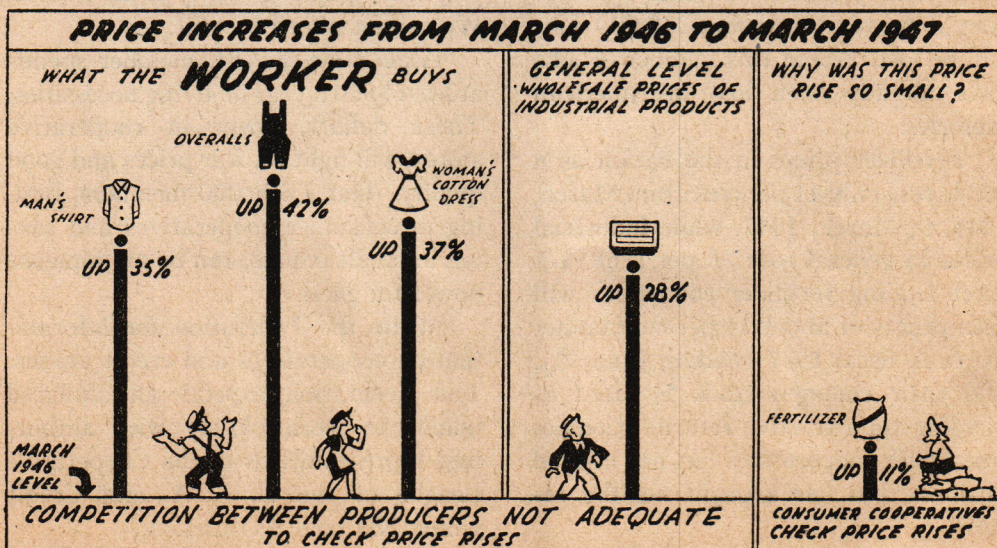
"High cost of building materials has kept thousands from building the homes they had hoped to own and has checked construction of housing for rent. The official forecast of 1,000,000 new homes to be started this year has been cut down to 700,000, eliminating thousands of jobs and depriving 300,000 families of the new homes they need.

"In 1946 and 1947 to date we have had 'full employment.' In 1946, some 58.5 million persons had jobs, and unemployment averaged close to two million, which is considered an irreducible minimum made up chiefly of per-

sons changing jobs. These 58.5 million workers produced \$194 billion worth of products and services. Their jobs carried over into 1947 *because all these products and services could be sold.*

"Who bought the 1946 product of 'full employment'? Government agencies (federal, state and local) bought \$35 billion worth or 18 per cent; business firms, improving their plant and equipment or adding to their inventories (i.e., stocks of goods and materials), bought \$27 billion worth or 14 per cent. Our country's net exports amounted to \$5 billion or 2 per cent. The rest was bought by consumers—\$127 billion or 66 per cent. The important point is that at 'full employment' levels of industrial operation consumers buy two-thirds of the nation's product. About 75 per cent of all consumers are wage and small salaried workers. 'Full employment' cannot continue unless the goods produced are bought and taken off the market. The nation depends mainly on workers and other consumers to buy these goods.

"In 1947, the product of 'full employment' would be substantially more than in 1946, because (1) about 500,000



workers are added to the nation's work force each year; (2) workers' production per hour of work has increased.

"Will there be a market for the product of 'full employment' through all 12 months of 1947? That is the crucial question. If there is not enough demand so that goods produced by 59 million workers can be sold, then the goods will not be produced, thousands will be laid off and there will be no 'full employment.'

"In 1947, the government is buying less than last year; business buying started the year at a slightly higher level but is now tapering off as inventories mount up and plans for plant expansion are cancelled; exports—that is, purchases by foreign nations—are higher.

"These three groups together may buy somewhere near the same portion of a 'full employment' product as last year—especially if the Marshall Plan for Europe is carried out. This means that consumers must buy substantially more this year if full employment is to be maintained. We have seen how high prices are cutting purchases of consumers.

"Every time consumer buying falls short of the necessary amount by 1 per cent it means that some 230,000 jobs will be lost. About this number of jobs have already been lost in American factories.

"Fertilizer prices in the nation as a whole rose only 11 per cent from March, 1946, to March, 1947, while industrial prices in general rose 28 per cent. Yet three leading fertilizer companies will earn profits of about 14 per cent on net worth in fiscal 1947 (ending June 30), and their common stock is rated as yielding 'an attractive return.' Competition with cooperatives has not injured business, but has brought healthy results.

"We have seen that competition by producers is not enough to bring down the prices of workers' living necessities. We have seen also that an orderly downward readjustment of prices and an increase in consumers' buying power are essential if 'full production' and 'full employment' are to be maintained.

"By organizing as consumers in co-operatives we can mobilize our buying power to achieve these goals. When we own our own cooperative stores, credit unions, wholesale houses and factories, we can use, wherever necessary, the only effective means of reducing prices—that is, competition in the free market with other businesses.

"Consumers' cooperation means co-operative ownership of a business. Every member is a part-owner. Ownership means responsibility. Jointly the members are responsible for good management and right business policies. It will take a long period of sound growth and good management before American workers can accomplish through cooperatives what the farmers have achieved.

"We must start at once to organize as consumers if we are to play our part in making 'full production' and 'full employment' a lasting reality in the U. S. A. We cannot afford to wait.

"Almost every AFL member spends at least \$800 a year on living necessities. These dollars, spent in cooperative stores, will fight for fair prices and good quality. Our 7,500,000 members, buying in consumer cooperatives and saving in credit unions, can be an immense power for good.

"Write the Federation for information on cooperatives and credit unions. The Federation expects all affiliated unions to work closely with authorized representatives of the Cooperative League of the U. S. A. and Credit Union National Association."

Helicopter Fails to Win Strike

New Bedford, Mass., Company Loses to Local No. 59

By S. P. JASON
Secretary-Treasurer, Local No. 59

Remember the pictures of the helicopter "breaking" the Teamster strike in New Bedford, Mass.? They appeared in all the papers along with funny remarks about the Teamsters taking a licking. Did you read anywhere that the Teamsters won that strike in spite of the newspapers and the helicopter? But they did win it. And Mr. Jason tells you how.

BECAUSE of the use of the helicopter and planes as a means of breaking a strike between Local No. 59, Teamsters and Chauffeurs, versus the Cornell Dubilier Electrical Company of New Bedford, I thought that the story might be of interest to the Teamsters of the nation. It was definitely a sinister attempt to alarm workers and to introduce a new means of breaking a strike.

Contrary to the general procedure, we gave the company 60 days' notice that we were asking for general raises in accordance with the rates enjoyed by Teamsters in the warehouse division in the other plants in New Bedford.

In spite of this, the company refused to do business with me. I asked them to appear with me before the arbitration board, but was refused again.

After these two unsuccessful attempts to do business with the company we set a strike date, at the same time submitting to them 20 names of bona fide business men to serve as arbitrators. The company refused to accept any of them, many of whom were business associates and with whom we had contracts including the rates I was asking of the Cornell-Dubilier Company.

During the course of the strike the electrical workers under the guidance of their leader crossed our picket line, so it made the going tough. We managed to keep pickets on 24-hour duty, however, which helped some.

When the employer realized that there would be no trucks loaded or unloaded he really became alarmed and it was then that the helicopter made its entrance into the picture.

As you can readily understand, this news made the headlines and spread throughout the country like wildfire. Here was a dramatic type of new strike-breaker!

After 11 days, the helicopter and plane rates being extremely expensive, and the actual transportation not being sufficient to carry on the level of production, the company agreed to arbitrate. We appeared before the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The company presented ten witnesses, with an attorney from Chicago and another attorney, Allen Tepper from Boston, who was originally in the research and statistical department of the National War Labor Board. There were 20 people representing the company.

I appeared with one of my warehousemen. The company lawyers criticized me for appearing without a lawyer, but I assured them that I was appearing merely to present the facts of the case. The company also had stenographers to take notes and spared no expense to defeat us. After presenting oral arguments, they asked that they be allowed to file a brief in addition to the evidence already presented. I agreed and the case rested in the hands of the board.

In spite of the planes and helicopter, the attempted delays and large sums of money spent on the part of the company, Teamsters' Union No. 59 won the decision.

In the beginning I related that the

helicopter news made the headlines and became international news. You will be interested to know that the decision on the case appeared on the birth-and-death page of our local paper and in no other paper that I know of.

Horde of Europeans Would Displace American Workers

THOUSANDS of construction workers would pour into the United States to take the jobs of men already idle in a sick industry, according to the provisions of H. R. 2910, introduced by Congressman Stratton of Illinois, a supporter of the Taft-Hartley bill.

This startling disclosure came in hearings on the measure which would suspend the immigration laws to permit 400,000 "displaced persons" from Europe to enter this country in defiance of existing quotas.

It came from witnesses rounded up by the Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons, a big business pressure group determined to open the ports of America to the hungry hordes of Europe and Asia.

The testimony about the construction workers from Europe eager to take jobs from idle American construction workers was startling because the propaganda in favor of the Stratton bill up to now has been that no American jobs would be jeopardized by the immigrants.

When organized labor first questioned the proposal, we were assured that the 400,000 "displaced persons" would not compete with Americans for jobs.

Neither would they be supported by taxation as objects of public charity, we were told. They would toil not and neither would they spin. They would,

presumably, live in splendid health and ecstasy, not on the pure air of freedom, but on the hot air furnished by the Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons. For such hot air, this committee is paying 23 lobbyists salaries of up to \$1,000 per month. We challenged that.

We pointed out that if they didn't work, they would have to be supported on public relief rolls, thereby crowding off Americans who needed relief or else raising the relief expenditures to unprecedented proportions.

That worried some of the business groups which favored the immigration as a source of cheap labor. They believed the propaganda of the Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons. They didn't want to pay taxes to feed Europeans maintained in perpetual idleness.

Faced with the opposition of the business groups who put up the money for such ventures, the Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons had to choose between losing the support of business or the support of labor.

It had to tell the truth. It had reached the point where it could no longer carry business on one shoulder and labor on the other. So the committee chose to go along with business.

It admitted that its propagandists had lied when they said the immigrants would not work. It said they would work and they listed the various "skills"

possessed by the 400,000 persons they intended to import.

"Skills" means trades. By using the word "skills," the propagandists becloud their meaning in the hope that labor will not realize that "skills" means construction workers, mechanics, carpenters, electricians, truck drivers, welders, iron workers, boilermakers and other craftsmen.

The bulk of them would be construction workers, according to the belated confession of the propagandists before a congressional committee.

We finally got the answer to that one after demanding for months to know what these 400,000 immigrants intended to do when they arrived. We know now that they intend to work at our crafts, taking our jobs and reducing our standard of living.

We still have no answer to our second question.

Where will these people live? Will they complicate our acute housing problem for the benefit of the real estate interests? Will they just push us out of our houses? Or does the highly financed Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons intend to build houses for them?

If the committee has the funds to house 400,000 people, why does it not house Americans, already desperate for

places to live. Millions of Americans live under worse conditions than the 400,000 Europeans who would be brought in under the Stratton bill.

But the Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons, while speaking in terms of human welfare, ignores the plight of Americans. In fact it would aggravate the plight of Americans by importing 400,000 foreigners to take their jobs and their homes.

And if the Stratton bill ever passes, get ready for the deluge! This is only the forerunner of other bills to suspend the immigration laws for the benefit of everybody but Americans.

The second step would be to admit half a million Asiatics "displaced" by somebody or other. Then some more Europeans. And so on.

Then the Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons would be happy. The Europeans and the Asiatics wouldn't be oppressed any more. They would have jobs (ours) and homes (ours) and their standard of living would be higher (than ours).

Wages throughout the world would be equalized, not by bringing the European and Asiatic standards up to ours, but by bringing ours down to theirs.

Would the Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons then find some place for displaced Americans to move to?

We Won't Return to These Conditions!

The first real trade union in the United States began in Philadelphia in 1794. It was the Federal Society of Cordwainers (or shoemakers). In 1805 they struck for higher wages; they put out the first picket lines and were the first to yell "scab" at those who would not join.

The frightened employers invoked the courts. The union officials were

indicted on a charge of "conspiracy to raise their wages." After a famous trial they were convicted and fined.

Other states followed suit and for a while it looked dark for the labor unions.

Afterwards every combination for better conditions was promptly called "a conspiracy."—*The Calgary (Canada) Call*.



LABOR NEWS NOTES OF THE MONTH

From the Federated Press

WASHINGTON—AFL bodies in all parts of the nation were urged July 7 to nominate qualified representatives at once to serve on the powerful local rent control advisory boards being set up under the new housing and rent act.

The boards will be chosen in each rent control area by Housing Expediter Frank Creedon from lists submitted by state governors. AFL President William Green wrote all state federations pressing them to "make every possible effort to make sure that labor is well represented on each board. Rent control is the only remaining tool to curb a further drastic rise in living costs for our workers."

PORTLAND, ORE.—An accusation by the *Wall Street Journal* that Teamster locals here are charging initiation fees of \$500 uncorked vigorous protests and a demand for immediate retraction from Oregon Joint Council No. 37. Top fees are \$50 and average initiation payments are \$25, the council pointed out. The Oregon Teamsters charged the big business organ with "an obvious and malicious propaganda attempt on the eve of the slave labor bill action."

DALLAS—The first labor injunction under the Taft-Hartley law was issued to halt picketing in a secondary boycott. The injunction, curbing the activities of a local of the Boilermakers, was granted by District Judge W. L. Thornton at the request of the Southland Steel Company.

WASHINGTON—Interviewed on a radio forum here July 6, Chairman Chat Paterson of the American Veterans' Committee said the 80th Congress is "a rousing snafu all around. If Congress doesn't do something about housing it's likely that we'll have a housing march similar to the bonus march, only this will have hundreds of thousands of marchers."

SAN FRANCISCO—The California unemployment insurance appeals board has refused to reverse an order denying unemployment benefits to telephone operators and other Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company employees who refused to pass the picket lines of the National Federation of Telephone Workers in the recent nation-wide phone strike.

NEW YORK—Explaining their stand on the Taft-Hartley law, the Seafarers' International Union (AFL) and its west coast affiliate, the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, warned that "any attempt by any persons to use the bill to the detriment of our unions would be considered a lockout."

WASHINGTON—The unbalance in the present price, profit, wage relationship should be adjusted through a combination of moderate wage increases and price decreases, AFL Vice-President Matthew Woll told the joint congressional committee on the economic report July 8.

TORONTO—Canadian labor has forced the government to retreat in its drive to push through a labor code which union leaders here said smelled almost as bad as the Taft-Hartley law.

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—After long hesitation, Gov. Earl Warren finally signed the Rich bill outlawing jurisdictional strikes. The measure, opposed by all organized labor, becomes effective September 18 and does not affect present strikes.

WASHINGTON—The problems of world conflict arising out of the harnessing of atomic energy can only be solved through a strengthened United Nations, Dr. Albert Einstein and the Federation of American Scientists said July 16, second anniversary of the first atomic bomb experimental explosion in New Mexico.

DES MOINES—The Iowa AFL's 100-man Policy Committee, Inc., has started a state-wide political movement complete with block captains in every town to get out the vote to defeat anti-labor legislators.

WASHINGTON—Enactment of the Taft charity medicine bill "would substantially increase the powers and monopolistic control of organized medicine," said former Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold July 10. He blasted the measure for the political influence it would give state societies of the American Medical Association.

SEATTLE—Senator Harry P. Cain, who wants to throw thousands of occupants of federal housing projects out into the streets, should himself be thrown out of office, Teamsters' Joint Council No. 28 declared in a resolution unanimously adopted here.

WASHINGTON—The AFL and its 7½ million members support the Wagner-Murray national health insurance bill (S. 1320) and oppose the charity health measure of Senator Robert A. Taft, AFL Social Insurance Director Nelson Cruikshank told the Senate health subcommittee July 10.

NEW YORK—On the one hand: an article by Russell Porter in the June 29 *New York Times* states: ". . . The new law (Taft-Hartley) restores equality of power that was taken from management under the New Deal."

On the other hand: an article by Louis Stark in the June 29 *New York Times* states: "Industry is in a position to hamstring labor under the new law."

WASHINGTON—The resolution by Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin calling for a Senate probe of the American building industry and its labor, wage and price structure got support July 16 from Leon Henderson, former top government economist and chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action.

NEW YORK—State and local legislation to plug holes in the so-called federal rent control law is permissible while the federal law is in effect, a ruling of the office of the housing expediter made public here revealed July 12.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—The South Dakota Federation of Labor has voted to join the United Unions of South Dakota, a labor-farmer political action group, to help defeat anti-labor legislators in this state.

WASHINGTON—Former Congressman Andrew J. May of Kentucky and his munitions-making buddies, Murray and Henry Garsson, were found guilty July 3 of bribery, fraud and conspiracy by a U. S. District Court jury at the end of their 47-day trial.

VANCOUVER, WASH.—A movement to demand the recall of Republican Senator Harry P. Cain for his sponsorship of a measure to abolish the Federal Public Housing Administration and put its housing projects up for sale to private realty interests was launched here by residents of the state's largest housing project.

HONOLULU—Ending a six-month impasse in negotiations with Hawaii's pineapple interests, the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union is preparing for the most critical strike in Hawaiian history.

WASHINGTON—Slightly more than 20 per cent of all workers in manufacturing industries surveyed in March were war veterans, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Some 24.1 per cent of all workers in the durable industries were ex-service-men, while the figure was but 15.7 per cent in non-durables. Automobiles led the veteran employment ratio with a percentage of 28.3.

COLUMBUS, OHIO—Yielding to mass pressure from organized labor, Gov. Thomas J. Herbert vetoed the anti-labor Van Aken bill here as "unworkable."

LANSING, MICH.—Most of the anti-labor bills put through the Michigan legislature by the overwhelming Republican majorities have been signed by Governor Sigler.

WASHINGTON—Work is needed now in building and modernizing water supply and waste disposal systems to the extent of \$7.8 billion, the U. S. Public Health Service said July 6 after completing a nation-wide survey of sanitation needs. Some 100 million Americans live in communities with improper facilities, it said.

ANKARA, TURKEY—The Turkish government is using the Taft-Hartley act to crack down on labor. If a country which calls itself the greatest democracy in the world can pass such a law, its argument runs, what right have Turkish workers to fight similar legislation?

Tobin Blast Blocks General Strike

Brands Move to Paralyze U. S. as Insanity or Communism

PROMPT action to stop talk of a general strike was taken by President Tobin on June 28, immediately following the enactment of the Taft-Hartley bill, in spite of its veto. President Tobin issued a strong statement which was carried extensively over the wires of the three major news services and was printed in newspapers from coast to coast.

The statement was also the subject of considerable favorable editorial comment in the daily press.

In the face of President Tobin's blast, all plans by radical elements to cause a general strike were abandoned. The general strike withered before it took root.

The statement follows:

Whoever talks about a general strike in this crisis which confronts labor as a result of the Taft-Hartley bill must be either insane or endeavoring to play into the hands of the Communists. Nothing would suit the Communist movement of Russia more than confusion or defiance of the laws of our country. The more unrest they can create, the better it is for Russian Communism.

I predicted some time ago that if this act became a law, serious trouble would ensue throughout the nation because of the resentment of the toilers which, of course, will be irritated and furthered in every way possible by radicals or Communistic elements.

President Green gave out a statement yesterday that the American Federation of Labor refused to call a general strike. Such a statement, if true, is ridiculous, to say the least. President Green or the American Federation of Labor, through its executive council, has no power whatever to call a general strike.

From the point of service, I am perhaps one of the oldest members of the executive council and I know that the executive council can do nothing, even if it wanted to, towards bringing about a general strike.

The most they could do would be to suggest such a thing and I don't know one man in the executive council, which determines the policy of the Federation, who would favor a general strike.

Who would we strike against? Against our government, which is responsible for the passage of this law? The citizenship of any nation striking against its government means nothing but revolution. The working people of this nation are not revolutionists.

Yes, we resent the law, but it is the law of the land and we have the same method of repealing or changing the law as we had in changing many other obnoxious laws against labor in the years past.

The revolution of the workers will be in the ballot box—the legal way—or through the courts of the land, but not through general strike or defiance of governmental authorities.

I advise our people everywhere to obey the law scrupulously under the advice and counsel of their attorneys. Many of us don't understand the law. Neither do some of those who voted for its enactment, but we will have to do the best we can until we find our way in,

this awful fog resulting from the passage of the Taft-Hartley bill.

Now is the time for men to keep their heads and use their brains, and anyone

who advocates wholesale breaking of union agreements through a general strike is, in my judgment, the enemy of organized labor and of our nation.

Who Has Confidence in Congress?

Halleck Smarts Under Criticism of Rent Control Deal

CONGRESSMAN Charles W. Halleck, a little man with big ambitions (he wants to be President), charges that President Truman is trying to "undermine the confidence of the people in Congress."

What confidence? Mr. Halleck evidently has a keen sense of humor when he says that. Or else he hasn't been mingling with the people and hearing their remarks about Congress.

The simple truth is that the people don't have any confidence in Congress, not because of what President Truman has said, but because of what Congress has done.

Certainly the action of Congress in ending price control and bringing in this period of inflation did not create any confidence in the intelligence or integrity of Congress.

Congressional leaders lied to the people by saying that the elimination of price control would result in lower prices and greater production.

Instead it brought higher prices and frequent interruptions of production as workers struggled desperately to keep their pay checks abreast of the cost of living.

Then Congress moved a step further to squeeze the public still harder by virtually eliminating rent control.

The congressmen said that owners were entitled to more profit from their property and that the people should pay that profit, notwithstanding the

fact that rental property has brought huge profits to the landlords, even under rent control.

But when Congress decreed higher rents for the nation, they took steps to protect themselves. They exempted the District of Columbia from the rent control act which "permitted" a 15 per cent "voluntary" increase in rentals.

They raised your rent but they didn't raise their own. Just like the members of Congress raised their own pay \$5,000 per year while refusing to raise the minimum wage rates for workers making \$16 per week.

Did this create public confidence in Congress, Mr. Halleck?

President Truman's criticism of Congress came when it passed the rent measure. He said that Congress had yielded to the real estate lobby with "a ruthless disregard of the public welfare."

Nobody but Halleck, speaking in embarrassed anger, even denied it. Everybody else knew that the President had spoken the truth and that he had swung the bright light of exposure on the craven little men who sang for their supper to the real estate lobby.

Perhaps Halleck can explain how Congress "saved" millions of dollars for the taxpayers by cutting the budget so drastically that in his home state of Indiana, the internal revenue department discharged 67 field agents.

The average yearly salary of these agents was \$3,000.

No doubt Halleck gloated in glee as these 67 underpaid men walked the political plank in Indiana. He was "saving" the taxpayers \$201,000 per year.

But listen to this, Halleck! Do you know that each of these agents was bringing in \$10,000 per month in delinquent income taxes?

That means that each man collected \$120,000 per year, largely from tax chiselers. So instead of "saving" \$3,000 a year in salary for the field agent, congressional "economy" actually inflicted a net loss of \$117,000 per year for each agent or a total loss of more than \$8,000,000 per year in Indiana alone.

On the basis of those figures, it is reasonable to estimate that the government will lose \$400 million dollars in tax collections over the entire nation.

That isn't a reduction in taxes. It is a gift to the tax evaders. And who are the tax evaders? Not the little citizens making \$3,000 a year like the unlucky tax agents. The evaders are the corporations and contractors who piled up big profits during the war and are trying to cheat the government out of its share.

As a result of this loss in revenue, the honest taxpayers will have to make up the difference. So congressional "economy" handed almost half a billion dollars to tax chiselers and thus penalized the citizens who pay honest taxes.

Do you think that causes confidence in Congress, Halleck?

On the inside back cover of this issue we point out how this same kind of "economy" is causing the resentment of farmers. Certainly they have no confidence in Congress when they are 61 per cent in favor of the Democrats because of the acts of a GOP Congress.

And most certainly labor has no con-

fidence or even respect for a Congress that acted at the behest of the National Association of Manufacturers in passing a restrictive law that not even the men who voted for it understand.

Do you understand it, Halleck?

The white collar workers, pinched by soaring prices and sagging incomes, have no confidence in Congress.

The only group in the country that has any confidence in Congress is the business and professional group, which is also the smallest (but the richest) group.

This group should have. Every act of Congress has been for their benefit—high prices, high rents, high profits, lower taxes, lower wages and a response to the wishes of big business that amounts almost to adulation.

The housing program has been scuttled along with the welfare program and aid to education. Business lobbies have powerful agents in Congress who are planning to kill public power development and kill the anti-trust act so that big monopolies may become bigger.

The people know this, Halleck.

That's why they laugh sarcastically to hear you speak of the "confidence" the President is undermining.

The fact is that Congress is controlled by the most vicious interests that ever cracked the whip over a supine legislative body.

Congress is working against the public interest. It is the greatest obstacle in the path of recovery from war. It prepared for peace like it prepared for war by refusing to fortify Guam.

It has leveled the defenses against inflation and is inviting the inevitable disaster that follows when a nation's leaders succumb to stupidity, corruption or prejudice.

Confidence? What a clown you are, Halleck!

Taft Says "Yes"—Hartley Says "No"

"Authors" of Labor Bill Contradict Each Other on Meaning

WHAT does the Taft-Hartley Act provide? It depends on whom you ask. If you ask Taft you get one answer. If you ask Hartley you get another.

Even the two authors of this bill don't know what it means. They are contradicting each other already.

Hartley, for instance, branded the recent coal agreement as a conspiracy between the operators and the miners. He said it was a violation of the new law and that the parties to it should be prosecuted.

Taft, on the other hand, said the agreement was exactly what his law intended to promote. He said it was fine.

This proves conclusively that either Taft or Hartley is a chump, lacking an understanding of the English language, as it is used by Congress.

It also heightens the suspicion that neither one of the "authors" of this law wrote it and that they just acted as errand boys for the National Association of Manufacturers.

This is a glaring example of the blundering incompetency of Congress. A new law is enacted completely reversing the federal policies toward labor and within a few hours after its passage the two men whose names it bears, are in conflict over what it means.

Haven't they read it? Or haven't the smart lawyers of the National Association of Manufacturers explained it to the dumb lawyers in Congress?

As Senator Barkley of Kentucky inquired sarcastically in the Senate the other day—"Which part of this Act is Taft and which part is Hartley?"

We don't think it makes much difference. It is like a horse with two tails and no head. Both ends are the same. And it makes little difference which end bears the brand of Hartley or of Taft. It is still that end of the horse.

Before the law was a month old, two attempts had been made to change it. One was to amend it by repealing the provisions denying union publications the right to voice opinions in elections.

The other was to repeal the entire law.

The amendment was sponsored by supporters of the law who feared that the restrictions on union newspapers were so drastic that they might also muzzle the daily press.

The law applies to papers published by unions or corporations and of course every daily newspaper is published by a corporation. That is another example of the confusion created by the law.

We maintain that if they can gag labor papers they can also gag daily papers. And if they can gag the press they can also silence the radio. And then where are we? We might as well be living in Spain or Argentina.

If the daily press is saved from this peril it will be because of the fight put up by the labor press. The ironical part of it is that the daily press favored the law.

After it was passed the newspapers had their lawyers read it. Then they began to get nervous.

Fifteen senators introduced the measure to repeal the Taft-Hartley bill in toto. All of them were participants in the bitter struggle to defeat it before

and after President Truman vetoed it.

They are still fighting. They are Senators Wagner of New York, Johnson of Colorado, Johnston of South Carolina, Murray of Montana, Morse of Oregon, Taylor of Idaho, Magnuson of Washington, McGrath and Green of

Rhode Island, Langer of North Dakota, Downey of California, Myers of Pennsylvania, Chavez of New Mexico, Kilgore of West Virginia and Pepper of Florida.

All but Morse and Langer are Democrats.

Employer Rebukes Taft, Hartley

Gives Retroactive Raise on Day Act Becomes Law

HERBERT M. ROTHSCHILD, a New York employer, celebrated June 23, the day the Taft-Hartley Act became law, by granting a voluntary wage increase to his employees in Local No. 814 of the Teamsters' Union and making it retroactive to March 24.

President Joseph Schorr of Local No. 814 received the news in a letter the following day and after consultation with his executive board sent a warm letter of appreciation to Mr. Rothschild, who operates Furniture Service, Inc.

The exchange of letters showed an understanding by Mr. Rothschild of the problems of labor and by Mr. Schorr of the problems of management.

If all employers were like Mr. Rothschild, labor would have nothing to fear from the Taft-Hartley act or from the sinister forces that enacted it.

The letter of Mr. Rothschild is printed as an example for other employers, together with the reply of Mr. Schorr. They show how fair employers and fair labor unions get along together.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters,
Local Union No. 814,
265 W. 14th Street,
New York City.

June 23, 1947,

Attention: Mr. Joseph Schorr, President

Dear Joe:

When we negotiated the new contract with you, conditions were very unsettled. Dealers were cancelling orders and the future looked very uncertain. Fortunately, most of our fears did not materialize and our business has held up very well.

Accordingly, we feel that we want to show our appreciation of the fine cooperation our men showed by accepting an advance of only 5 per cent to July 1. Instead of waiting until July 1, therefore, to give the additional 10 per cent advance, we wish to give them this advance starting this week. In addition to that, we wish to make the 15 per cent advance retroactive to March 24.

We are picking today as the day to make this change, to show our disapproval of the Taft Labor Bill; also, to show that where a union is as well managed and honest in its dealings as we have found Local No. 814 to be, that management should show its appreciation and approval wherever it can.

Will you please let me know at once if you have any suggestions, as I would like to get this letter off to the men at once.

Very sincerely yours,

FURNITURE SERVICE, INC.,
HERBERT M. ROTHSCHILD.

Furniture Service, Inc.
415 East 36th Street,
New York 16, N. Y.

June 27, 1947.

Attention: Mr. Herbert M. Rothschild

Dear Mr. Rothschild:

The officers and members of Local No. 814, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, wish to express to you their gratification and appreciation of your liberal gesture in advancing the date of the wage increase which was not to have taken effect until July 1.

In terms of dollars and cents, the matter is of no great moment. But in terms of the principle involved which you so well expressed in your letter, your action possesses a significance that cannot be measured by monetary standards.

Our union, in common with all labor organizations in the United States, is today the object of a concerted attack by big business interests whose sole purpose is to weaken and, ultimately, destroy organized labor. These efforts have been temporarily crystalized in the Taft-Hartley law.

A determined attempt has been made to convince the public that management wholeheartedly supports these anti-labor measures. You, however, in your letter, furnished concrete evidence that this is untrue. You have demonstrated that the attitude of the average business man does not coincide with the desire of big business—National Association of Manufacturers and Chamber of Commerce—to break the strength of organized labor and to destroy the benefits they have achieved for the workers of our country.

We agree that it is particularly appropriate, therefore, that on the day the Taft-Hartley anti-labor bill became law, you chose to voice your dissent and to show your confidence in and respect for not only our union, but the trade union movement as a whole.

I have taken the liberty of sending a copy of your letter and of this reply to our International president as evidence of the support which labor may obtain from small business in its fight against restrictive labor legislation.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes for the continued success of your company, I am

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH SCHORR,

President, Local No. 814,
International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Employers Begin to Worry About New Law

This is a time for considered judgment, for mapping a campaign to counteract what a few greedy little men in Washington seem so smug about.

They're just small boys, these congressmen. They're sitting back licking their chops because they pulled off a "big deal" and got away with it. What they apparently don't understand is that they are fooling with a boomerang.

Already the employers are getting

concerned. They wanted a law to regulate the unions, but they didn't want a law which had the possibility of hitting them in the pocketbooks. This law is going to hurt the employers and hurt them really hard. They wanted something to make for the well known "industrial peace." What they are getting is a measure that can possibly lead to something bordering on chaos.—
The Cleveland Citizen.

Washington Local Avoids Strike

Keen Leaders Persuade Members to Sidestep Trap

THE officers of Local No. 246 of Washington, D. C., are entitled to recognition for obtaining substantial wage increases for the membership while avoiding a strike trap into which the employers were attempting to push them.

The contracts covering the members of Local No. 246, drivers and dairy employees, expired June 6. Some of the members demanded immediate strike action, which was opposed by the officers and business agents of the union.

The officers realized that a strike would have been a long drawn out struggle for which the employers were prepared and which they welcomed.

The union leaders also realized that the worst possible thing for labor as a whole would have been a milk strike in the capital while the Taft-Hartley bill was under consideration.

It would have been used as propaganda in favor of even more restrictions than the bill contained. For that reason many of the employers desired to goad the union to strike.

Fortunately for the membership of Local No. 246, and for the rest of organized labor, the officers refused to be stampeded by a large group of the membership. They argued against a strike and they told the members bluntly why it would be a blunder to tie up the milk industry.

Somewhat reluctantly, the members agreed to a 15-day truce while the officers attempted to obtain a five-day week and other conditions desired by the members.

The employers, taking full advantage of the situation in Congress, refused to yield.

On June 20, Secretary-Treasurer Eugene R. Hubbard reported back to the membership. Even though the union was unable to win all it wanted, Mr. Hubbard recommended that the members accept the raises won by the negotiators.

He was supported by the other officers and finally the strike was avoided and the contract accepted by a vote of 614 to 517.

The vote should have been larger in support of the conscientious efforts of intelligent officials of the union. Yet it was a convincing majority and a victory for the officials of the union.

It takes a good official with the courage of his convictions to stand up before the membership and give them unpopular advice. Officers who are politicians, often give in to unwise or unruly members and get their unions into a lot of unnecessary trouble.

It is the good fortune of Local No. 246 that it does not have that kind of officers. Otherwise it might have been tricked into a long and bitter strike with very slight chances of victory.

A smart union will thoroughly weigh the opportunity for success before it goes on strike. If the odds are against success, the strike should not be undertaken. Too many unions are influenced by the oratory of enthusiastic men who think they are leaders.

But when the members are on the bricks, the first ones to complain of the hardship and to urge surrender are often the very men who clamored loudest for the strike.

The officers of Local No. 246 are to be congratulated for using their heads.

Patience Rewards Boston Local

Dairy Employees Win Demands After Long Negotiations

THREE months of negotiations, often seemingly hopelessly stalemated, ended in an arbitration award for Local No. 380 of Boston that gave the members outstanding benefits.

The union received the five-day week at six days' pay with wage increases retroactive to April 1.

It is the first time, according to officials of Local No. 380, that any dairy local has received the five-day week with six days' pay through an arbitration award.

In spite of many obstacles and differences of opinion, the negotiations were conducted without loss of pay for the members or loss of business for the employers.

And when the controversy was finally

settled, the union members received their increases back to the time that negotiations began.

This proves again the repeated warning of President Tobin that unions suffer unnecessarily through hasty strike action which deprives them of pay for long periods of time, causes serious public inconvenience and inflicts lasting damage on industry.

Local No. 380 followed implicitly President Tobin's instructions that a strike is a weapon of last resort, to be used only when every other method of settlement has been tried and has failed.

By following this advice, every member of Local No. 380 received a handsome bonus in three months' retroactive pay on top of the steady earnings he



This shows Gen. Charles H. Cole, chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration (seated, center) announcing the award of a five-day week to Local No. 380 of Boston. The union representatives appear on the left and the milk dealers are on the right.

made during the period of negotiation.

The dispute with the Boston dairies went to the Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration after the union and employers became deadlocked.

Several delays were encountered by resignations of members of the three-man board of arbitration. The members found themselves unable to devote the time required to hear all the evidence in the case.

After two successive resignations had prolonged negotiations, the two remaining members of the board, Frank Tobin and Paul Connolly, agreed to call in Gen. Charles H. Cole, chairman of the

state board of arbitration, as the third member.

From then on the dispute moved rapidly toward solution, with Gen. Cole deciding most of the points of controversy in favor of the union.

International Organizer Nicholas P. Morrissey of Boston worked constantly on the case in behalf of the union. His advice to the members to be patient and to exhaust all peaceful remedies is credited with helping greatly to bring about the splendid victory.

In summing up the experience, Mr. Morrissey paid high tribute to the officers of Local No. 380, to whom he gave credit for the accomplishment.

Army Forms Reserve Truck Units

APPARENTLY convinced that the next war will be fought in large part on United States soil, the war department is speeding defensive plans with the organization of a Highway Transport Service.

The backbone of the transport battalions will be union truck drivers, enlisted in the army reserve force. The units of the reserve will be formed with the cooperation of the American Trucking Association and the various state trucking associations.

The war department has assured the International that under no circumstances will any of the drivers enlisting in the army reserve truck units be called to active duty except in a national emergency.

During the war many truck drivers in the armed services enlisted in the reserve forces after receiving the assurance from the government that they would not be called on for strike duty.

In the event of another war, the railroads of the nation would probably be put out of commission overnight by

atom bombs or guided missiles. The chief rail centers would be destroyed by enemy action.

Almost immediately, therefore, the country would be required to rely on highway transport. The war department is organizing this transport now, instead of waiting until the enemy has begun the attack.

Representatives of the war department report that the most modern vehicle equipment is available for the truck battalions.

The motor transport force is being organized on a national basis with particular emphasis on the middle western states. Another war would start with air raids on Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, New York and Washington, according to analysis of military men.

The first line of defense in such a war would be the truck battalions, and the motor freight industry will see that they are ready if they are ever needed.

The International recommends that its members support this defense program.

Rents Frozen in New York City

Tenants in Other Cities Fight to Protect Themselves

By the Federated Press

JULY 16 was a brighter day for New York City's beleaguered tenants. Mayor William O'Dwyer signed a bill freezing hotel and rooming house rents at June 30 levels—and a gouging landlady was sent to the workhouse for 30 days.

O'Dwyer's action brought immediate relief to the city's 250,000 permanent rooming house and hotel lodgers who had been receiving rent increase notices of as much as 50 per cent since Congress enacted new rent legislation. Earlier a supreme court justice, in anticipation of the local rent law, granted a temporary injunction to a tenant facing eviction from the Hotel Somerset, where he had lived for nine years.

The gouging landlady was fined \$100 along with the workhouse sentence for charging \$40 a month for a basement apartment on which the OPA ceiling was \$6 a week.

Her conviction was the first obtained since last July 1 under the OPA act, which expired June 30.

Another landlord was fined \$1,000 in federal court for demanding a \$1,550 bonus from a veteran who was trying to rent a \$50-a-month three-room apartment.

Eviction threats continued to occur throughout the city, however, and several families were already out on the street. One of those getting an eviction notice was former Assemblyman John L. Lamula, champion of state rent control and a leader in the fight against evictions.

Figuring that Congress hasn't done enough to stuff the landlords' pockets,

the San Francisco board of supervisors voted unanimously to allow hotels to slap a 25 per cent rent increase on their permanent guests.

Afraid they still were not being generous enough, the supervisors also unanimously adopted an amendment allowing hotels to raise rents as high as they please on rooms vacated by permanent guests. Observers interpreted this as an open invitation to hotel managements to force their residents out in the streets and embark on an unlimited rent raising campaign.

Eviction cases listed in Cleveland municipal court jumped 40 per cent during the week following signing of the "landlords' rent bill."

Two additional judges have been assigned to hear eviction cases in municipal court. Despite the July 4 holiday, 76 cases—the largest docket in several years—were scheduled during the first week in July.

Karl M. Duldner, area rent director, called the cases so far "a drop in the bucket" and said he had no doubt that 4,000 cases in which certificates were issued under the old law would soon be on the court agenda.

A local landlord jacked his rents 40 to 60 per cent, saying he intended to test the constitutionality of the law limiting boosts to a mere "voluntary" 15 per cent.

Tenants in Massachusetts are saying "No" to their landlords in unmistakable terms when asked about a "voluntary" 15 per cent rent boost.

Ten days after the real estate lobby saw its pet bill become law, less than

100 registration forms stipulating the rent boost in exchange for a lease had been returned to the eastern Massachusetts Rental Control Office.

The office had sent out 25,000 blank forms to landlords and is meeting "tens of thousands" of requests for more, Area Rent Director William F. Riley said.

The landlords have 15 days after signing the new leases in which to register them. But very few tenants have flocked to kick through with the "voluntary" boost.

Organized labor in Detroit rose quickly to the challenge to living standards caused by the rent-decontrol act passed by the Republican Congress. Tenants are being supported in standing off greedy landlords, who are misrepresenting what slender protection is left to those who rent from them.

Labor pressure on Mayor Jeffries, who is expected to run for re-election in

the October primary, induced him to prepare a proclamation July 11 that told the tenants their rights. AFL and CIO leaders were named by him among those submitted to Governor Sigler of Michigan as advisory rent committeemen.

The mayor would have gone further except that the governor is being given rent control.

Tenants, the mayor stressed, do not have to pay any rent increases. This immunity lasts until February 29, 1948. However, if they sign the standard lease the landlord can raise the rent not more than 15 per cent and they will be protected from further raises until December 31, 1948.

The gamble in the situation is whether rent controls will be re-established by Congress before the end of next February or, if Congress doesn't do so, if the state or city will protect tenants from exploitation.

Courtesy of Truck Drivers Reduces Accidents

The AFL Teamsters' Union, together with union employers, have set up a "driver's code" which all Teamsters' members are requested to observe.

This code stresses the importance of careful driving and being courteous and considerate to motorists and pedestrians alike.

Because of this meticulous observance, experienced union truck drivers

are rarely involved in the appalling number of accidents which daily take place on the highways and byways of the nation.

If everyone drove as carefully and used as good judgment as do our union truck drivers, the annual toll of deaths, accidents and damages from auto accidents would be much smaller than it is.—*St. Louis Labor Tribune*.

Taft-Hartley Bill Taught Workers a Lesson

In the days to come, the "Kill Labor" bill supporters will find that they have created a Frankenstein monster. They will come to realize that the law they thought would crush labor has really made it into a fighting, militant weapon.

The working people of the United

States have long been satisfied with pork chops and decent conditions and have not taken a serious interest in the men who make laws of this land. But with the passage of the Taft-Hartley bill, they have learned a lesson.—*The Seafarers' Log*.

Here Are Your Enemies!

These 335 Congressmen Favored Taft-Hartley Bill

FOLLOWING are the congressmen who signified enmity toward labor by approving the passage of the Taft-Hartley bill over the veto of President Truman on June 20.

The bill was enacted into law by a vote of 331 to 83 in the House and 68 to 25 in the Senate.

The list of congressmen contains 335 names, including four men who did not vote but showed their hostility by being paired for passage of the bill over the President's veto.

The list also contains the names of 22 congressmen who voted against the Taft-Hartley bill when it originally passed the House on April 17 but who reversed themselves on June 20 and voted to pass the bill they had originally opposed, notwithstanding the veto of the President.

The names of these 22 appeared in our June issue as friends of labor. This classification should be revised. Several of them had records of consistent opposition to labor and it was surprising to

find them voting against the Taft-Hartley bill in the first place.

The vote on the veto showed where their real sympathies lay. They had evidently voted against the bill originally, knowing that it had plenty of votes to pass, in order to temper their anti-labor voting record. Perhaps they were putting pressure on the Republican leadership for concessions or perhaps they merely wanted to confuse labor.

Whatever their motives, let them explain to their labor constituents.

Save this list of your enemies and that of your friends, appearing in the July issue of this publication, so that you will know who to support and who to oppose as the campaign warms up.

* Denotes those voting against Taft-Hartley bill on April 17 who switched and voted for it on June 20.

† Denotes men paired for the Taft-Hartley bill on June 20. All but Gifford of Massachusetts voted for it on April 17.

ALABAMA

Democrats

Frank W. Boykin, Mobile.
George M. Grant, Troy.
George W. Andrews, Union Springs.
Sam Hobbs, Selma.
Pete Jarman, Livingston.
Laurie C. Battle, Birmingham.
Albert Rains, Gadsden.*
Carter Manasco, Jasper.*
Robert E. Jones, Scottsboro.*

ARIZONA

None.

ARKANSAS

Democrats

Ezekiel C. Gathings, West Memphis.
Wilbur D. Mills, Kensett.
James W. Trimble, Berryville.
Fadjo Cravens, Fort Smith.
• W. F. Norrell, Monticello.
Oren Harris, Eldorado.
Brooks Hays, Little Rock.*

CALIFORNIA

Republicans

Norris Poulson, Los Angeles.
Leroy Johnson, Stockton.
John J. Allen, Jr., Oakland.

Jack Z. Anderson, San Juan Bautista.
 Bertrand W. Gearhart, Fresno.
 Ernest K. Bramblett, Pacific Grove.
 Richard M. Nixon, Whittier.
 Gordon L. McDonough, Los Angeles.
 Donald L. Jackson, Santa Monica.
 Willis W. Bradley, Long Beach.
 Carl Hinshaw, Pasadena.
 John Phillips, Banning.
 Charles Kimball Fletcher, San Diego.

Democrats

Clarence F. Lea, Santa Rosa.
 Clair Engle, Red Bluff.
 Alfred J. Elliott, Tulare.

COLORADO

Republicans

J. Edgar Chenoweth, Trinidad.
 Robert Fay Rockwell, Paonia.
 William S. Hill, Fort Collins.

CONNECTICUT

Republicans

Antoni N. Sadlak, Rockville.
 William J. Miller, Wethersfield.
 Horace Seely-Brown, Jr., Pomfret Center.
 Ellsworth B. Foote, North Branford.
 John D. Lodge, Westport.
 James T. Patterson, Naugatuck.*

DELAWARE

Republican

James C. Boggs, Wilmington.

FLORIDA

Democrats

James H. Peterson, Lakeland.
 Emory H. Price, Jacksonville.
 Robert L. F. Sikes, Crestview.
 Joe Hendricks, De Land.
 Dwight L. Rogers, Ft. Lauderdale.
 George A. Smathers, Miami.*

GEORGIA

Democrats

Prince H. Preston, Jr., Statesboro.
 Albert S. Camp, Newnan.
 James C. Davis, Decatur.
 Carl Vinson, Milledgeville.
 William M. Wheeler, Alma.
 Paul Brown, Elberton.
 E. E. Cox, Camilla.

Stephen Pace, Americus.
 John S. Wood, Canton.

IDAHO

Republicans

Abe M. Goff, Moscow.
 John Sanborn, Hagerman.

ILLINOIS

Republicans

William G. Stratton, Morris.
 Richard B. Vail, Chicago.
 Fred E. Busbey, Chicago.
 Thomas L. Owens, Chicago.
 Ralph E. Church, Evanston.
 Chauncey W. Reed, West Chicago.
 Noah M. Mason, Oglesby.
 Leo E. Allen, Galena.
 Anton J. Johnson, Macomb.
 Robert B. Chipfield, Canton.
 Everett M. Dirksen, Pekin.
 Leslie C. Arends, Melvin.
 Edward H. Jenison, Paris.
 Rolla C. McMillen, Decatur.
 Sid Simpson, Carrollton.
 Evan Howell, Springfield.
 Charles W. Vursell, Salem.
 Roy Clippinger, Carmi.
 Robert J. Twyman, Chicago.*

INDIANA

Republicans

Charles A. Halleck, Rensselaer.
 Robert A. Grant, South Bend.
 George W. Gillie, Fort Wayne.
 Forest A. Harness, Kokomo.
 Noble J. Johnson, Terre Haute.
 Gerald W. Landis, Linton.
 Edward A. Mitchell, Evansville.
 Earl Wilson, Bedford.
 Raymond S. Springer, Connersville.

IOWA

Republicans

Thomas E. Martin, Iowa City.
 Henry O. Talle, Decorah.
 John W. Gwynne, Waterloo.
 Karl M. LeCompte, Corydon.
 Paul Cunningham, Des Moines.
 James I. Dolliver, Fort Dodge.†
 Ben F. Jensen, Exira.
 Charles B. Hoeven, Alton.

KANSAS**Republicans**

Albert M. Cole, Holton.
 Errett P. Scrivner, Kansas City.
 Herbert A. Meyer, Independence.
 Edward H. Rees, Lyon County.
 Clifford R. Hope, Garden City.
 Wint Smith, Mankato.

KENTUCKY**Democrats**

Noble J. Gregory, Mayfield.
 Frank L. Chelf, Lebanon.
 Virgil Chapman, Paris.

Republicans

Thruston B. Morton, Glenview.
 John M. Robsion, Barbourville.
 W. Howes-Meade, Paintsville.*

LOUISIANA**Democrats**

F. Edward Hebert, New Orleans.
 James Domengeaux, Lafayette.
 Overton Brooks, Shreveport.
 Otto E. Passman, Monroe.
 Henry D. Larcade, Jr., Opelousas.
 A. Leonard Allen, Winfield.
 Hale Boggs, New Orleans.*

MAINE**Republicans**

Robert Hale, Portland.
 Margaret C. Smith, Skowhegan.
 Frank Fellows, Bangor.

MARYLAND**Democrats**

Hugh A. Meade, Baltimore.
 George H. Fallon, Baltimore.
 Lansdale G. Sasscer, Upper Marlboro.

Republicans

Edward T. Miller, Easton.
 James G. Beall, Frostburg.

MASSACHUSETTS**Republicans**

Charles R. Clason, Springfield.
 John W. Heselton, Deerfield.
 Edith N. Rogers, Lowell.
 George J. Bates, Salem.
 Angier L. Goodwin, Melrose.
 Christian A. Herter, Boston.

Richard B. Wigglesworth, Milton.
 Charles L. Gifford, Cotuit.†

MICHIGAN**Republicans**

Earl C. Michener, Adrian.
 Paul W. Shafer, Bronson.
 Clare E. Hoffman, Allegan.
 Bartel J. Jonkman, Grand Rapids.
 William W. Blackney, Flint.
 Albert J. Engel, Muskegon.*
 Jesse P. Wolcott, Port Huron.
 Fred L. Crawford, Saginaw.
 Roy O. Woodruff, Bay City.
 Howard A. Coffin, Detroit.
 Harold F. Youngblood, Detroit.
 George A. Dondero, Royal Oak.

MINNESOTA**Republicans**

August H. Andresen, Red Wing.
 Joseph P. O'Hara, Glencoe.
 George MacKinnon, Minneapolis.
 Edward J. Devitt, St. Paul.
 Walter H. Judd, Minneapolis.
 Harold Knutson, St. Cloud.
 H. Carl Andersen, Tyler.
 Harold C. Hagen, Crookston.

MISSISSIPPI**Democrats**

John E. Rankin, Tupelo.
 Jamie L. Whitten, Charleston.
 William M. Whittington, Greenwood.
 Thomas G. Abernethy, Okolona.
 William M. Colmer, Pascagoula.
 John B. Williams, Raymond.

MISSOURI**Democrats**

Charles J. Bell, Blue Springs.
 Orville Zimmerman, Kennett.

Republicans

Wat Arnold, Kirksville.
 Max Schwabe, Columbia.
 *William C. Cole, St. Joseph.
 Albert Lee Reeves, Jr., Kansas City.
 Marion T. Bennett, Springfield.
 Dewey Short, Galena.
 Parke M. Banta, Arcadia.
 Claude I. Bakewell, St. Louis.
 Walter C. Ploeser, Hawthorne.

MONTANA**Republican**

Wesley O. D'Ewart, Wilsall.

NEBRASKA**Republicans**

Carl T. Curtis, Minden.
Howard H. Buffett, Omaha.
Karl Stefan, Norfolk.
Arthur L. Miller, Kimball.

NEVADA**Republican**

Charles H. Russell, Ely.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE**Republicans**

Chester E. Merrow, Center Ossipee.
Norris Cotton, Lebanon.

NEW JERSEY**Republicans**

Charles A. Wolverton, Camden.
T. Millet Hand, Cape May City.
James C. Auchincloss, Rumson.
Frank A. Mathews, Jr., Riverton.
Charles A. Eaton, Watchung.
Clifford Philip Case, Rahway.
J. Parnell Thomas, Allendale.
Harry L. Towe, Rutherford.
Fred A. Hartley, Jr., Kearny.
Frank L. Sundstrom, East Orange.
Gordon Canfield, Paterson.*
Robert W. Kean, Livingston.

NEW MEXICO**Democrat**

Antonio M. Fernandez, Santa Fe.

NEW YORK**Republicans**

W. Kingsland Macy, Islip.
Leonard W. Hall, Oyster Bay.
Henry J. Latham, Queens Village.
Gregory McMahon, Ozone Park.
Robert T. Ross, Jackson Heights.
Robert Nodar, Jr., Maspeth.
Ellsworth B. Buck, Staten Island.
Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., New York City.
David M. Potts, New York City.
Ralph W. Gwinn, Bronxville.
Ralph A. Gamble, Larchmont.
Katharine P. C. St. George, Tuxedo Park.

Jay LeFevre, New Paltz.
Bernard W. Kearney, Gloversville.
Dean P. Taylor, Troy.
Clarence E. Kilburn, Malone.
R. Walter Riehlman, Tully.
Edwin A. Hall, Binghamton.
John Taber, Auburn.
W. Sterling Cole, Bath.
Kenneth B. Keating, Rochester.
James W. Wadsworth, Geneseo.
Walter G. Andrews, Buffalo.
Daniel A. Reed, Dunkirk.
Edward J. Elsaesser, Buffalo.*

NORTH CAROLINA**Democrats**

Herbert C. Bonner, Washington.
John H. Kerr, Warrenton.
Graham A. Barden, New Bern.
Carl T. Durham, Chapel Hill.
J. Bayard Clark, Fayetteville.
Charles B. Deane, Rockingham.
Robert L. Doughton, Laurel Springs.
Hamilton C. Jones, Charlotte.
Alfred L. Bulwinkle, Gastonia.
Monroe M. Redden, Hendersonville.
Harold D. Cooley, Nashville.*

NORTH DAKOTA**Republican**

Charles R. Robertson, Bismarck.

OHIO**Republicans**

George H. Bender, Cleveland Heights.
Charles H. Elston, Cincinnati.
William E. Hess, Cincinnati.
Raymond H. Burke, Hamilton.
Robert F. Jones, Lima.
Cliff Clevenger, Bryan.
Edward O. McCowen, Wheelersburg.
Clarence J. Brown, Blanchester.
Homer A. Ramey, Toledo.
Thomas A. Jenkins, Ironton.
Walter E. Brehm, Logan.
John M. Vorys, Columbus.
Alvin F. Weichel, Sandusky.
P. W. Griffiths, Marietta.
Henderson H. Carson, Canton.
J. Harry McGregor, West Lafayette.
Earl R. Lewis, St. Clairsville.
Frances P. Bolton, Lyndhurst.

OKLAHOMA**Democrats**

Preston E. Peden, Altus.
 Carl Albert, McAlester.*
 William G. Stigler, Stigler.*
 A. S. Monroney, Oklahoma City.*

Republicans

George B. Schwabe, Tulsa.
 Ross Rizley, Guymon.

OREGON**Republicans**

Walter Norblad, Astoria.
 Lowell Stockman, Pendleton.
 Harris Ellsworth, Roseburg.

PENNSYLVANIA**Republicans**

James Gallagher, Philadelphia.
 Robert N. McGarvey, Philadelphia.
 Hardie Scott, Philadelphia.
 Franklin J. Maloney, Philadelphia.
 George W. Sarbacher, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Hugh D. Scott, Jr., Philadelphia.
 E. Wallace Chadwick, Swathmore.
 Paul B. Dague, Downingtown.
 Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Wernersville.
 Wilson D. Gillette, Towanda.
 Robert F. Rich, Woolrich.
 Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., Wynnewood.
 Richard M. Simpson, Huntingdon.
 John C. Kunkel, Harrisburg.
 Leon H. Gavin, Oil City.
 Chester H. Gross, York.
 James E. Van Zandt, Altoona.†
 William J. Crow, Uniontown.
 Louis E. Graham, Beaver.
 Harve Tibbott, Ebensburg.
 Carroll D. Kearns, Farrell.
 John McDowell, Wilkinsburg.
 Robert J. Corbett, Bellevue.
 James G. Fulton, Pittsburgh.
 James P. Scoblick, Archbald.*
 Mitchell Jenkins, Trucksville.*
 Ivor D. Fenton, Mahanoy City.*

RHODE ISLAND**None.****SOUTH CAROLINA****Democrats**

L. Mendel Rivers, Charleston.
 John J. Riley, Sumter.

William J. B. Dorn, Greenwood.
 Joseph R. Bryson, Greenville.
 James P. Richards, Lancaster.
 John L. McMillan, Florence.†

SOUTH DAKOTA**Republicans**

Karl E. Mundt, Madison.
 Francis Case, Custer.

TENNESSEE**Democrats**

Albert A. Gore, Carthage.
 Joseph L. Evins, Smithville.
 James P. Priest, Nashville.
 Wirt Courtney, Franklin.
 Tom Murray, Jackson.
 Jere Cooper, Dyersburg.
 Clifford Davis, Memphis.

Republican

John Jennings, Jr., Knoxville.

TEXAS**Democrats**

Lindley Beckworth, Upshur County.
 J. Frank Wilson, Dallas.
 Olin E. Teague, College Station.
 Lyndon B. Johnson, Johnson City.
 William R. Poage, Waco.
 Wingate H. Lucas, Grapevine.
 Ed Gossett, Wichita Falls.
 John E. Lyle, Jr., Corpus Christi.
 Milton H. West, Brownsville.
 Omar Burleson, Anson.
 George H. Mahon, Colorado City.
 Paul J. Kilday, San Antonio.
 O. Clark Fisher, San Angelo.
 Tom Pickett, Palestine.*
 Eugene Worley, Shamrock.

UTAH**Republican**

William A. Dawson, Layton.

VERMONT**Republican**

Charles A. Plumley, Northfield.

VIRGINIA**Democrats**

Porter Hardy, Jr., Churchland.
 J. Vaughan Gary, Richmond.

Howard W. Smith, Alexandria.
 Schuyler O. Bland, Newport News.
 Patrick H. Drewry, Petersburg.
 Thomas B. Stanley, Stanleytown.
 James L. Almond, Jr., Roanoke.
 Burr P. Harrison, Winchester.

WASHINGTON

Republicans

Hal Holmes, Ellensburg.
 Walt Horan, Wenatchee.

WEST VIRGINIA

Republicans

Francis J. Love, Wheeling.
 Edward G. Rohrbough, Glenville.

Hubert S. Ellis, Huntington.
 Melvin C. Snyder, Kingwood.*

WISCONSIN

Republicans

Lawrence H. Smith, Racine.
 William H. Stevenson, La Crosse.
 Charles J. Kersten, Milwaukee.
 Frank B. Keefe, Oshkosh.
 Reid F. Murray, Ogdensburg.
 John W. Byrnes, Green Bay.
 Alvin E. O'Konski, Mercer.
 Glenn R. Davis, Waukesha.

WYOMING

Republican

Frank A. Barrett, Lusk.

68 Senators Who Passed Taft Bill

HERE are the 68 senators, 20 Democrats and 48 Republicans, who enacted the Taft-Hartley bill into law on June 23 by overriding the veto of President Truman.

Last month we printed the names of the 25 senators who waged the gallant but hopeless fight for labor against the bill. They were our friends. These 68 are our foes.

It will be impossible to defeat them all, even in states with a heavy labor vote, because only 28 of them are up for re-election next year.

Only three senators did not vote. Senator Thomas of Utah was in Europe on official business and Senator Wagner

of New York was sick at his home and unable to attend. Both would have voted for labor.

Senator Bilbo of Mississippi has not yet been sworn in. He would unquestionably have voted against labor, so the complete vote of the Senate with all present would have been 69 to 27 against labor.

It is up to labor, for its own protection, to reduce that hostile majority in November of next year by defeating as many as possible of the 28 senators up for re-election who enacted the Taft-Hartley bill into law.

The asterisk denotes the senators who must run for re-election next year.

ARKANSAS

J. W. Fulbright, Democrat.
 John L. McClellan, Democrat.*

CALIFORNIA

William F. Knowland, Republican.

COLORADO

Eugene D. Millikin, Republican.

CONNECTICUT

Raymond E. Baldwin, Republican.

DELAWARE

C. Douglass Buck, Republican.*
 John J. Williams, Republican.

FLORIDA

Spessard L. Holland, Democrat.

GEORGIA

Walter F. George, Democrat.
 Richard B. Russell, Democrat.*

IDAHO

Henry C. Dworshak, Republican.*

ILLINOIS

C. Wayland Brooks, Republican.*

INDIANA

Homer E. Capehart, Republican.

William E. Jenner, Republican.

IOWA

B. B. Hickenlooper, Republican.

George A. Wilson, Republican.*

KANSAS

Arthur Capper, Republican.*

Clyde M. Reed, Republican.

KENTUCKY

John S. Cooper, Republican.*

LOUISIANA

Allen J. Ellender, Democrat.*

John H. Overton, Democrat.

MAINE

Owen Brewster, Republican.

Wallace H. White, Republican.*

MARYLAND

Herbert R. O'Connor, Democrat.

Millard E. Tydings, Democrat.

MASSACHUSETTS

Henry C. Lodge, Republican.

Leverett Saltonstall, Republican.*

MICHIGAN

Homer Ferguson, Republican.*

Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican.

MINNESOTA

Joseph H. Ball, Republican.*

Edward J. Thyne, Republican.

MISSISSIPPI

James O. Eastland, Democrat.*

MISSOURI

Forrest C. Donnell, Republican.

James P. Kem, Republican.

MONTANA

Zales N. Ecton, Republican.

NEBRASKA

Hugh Butler, Republican.

Kenneth S. Wherry, Republican.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Styles Bridges, Republican.*

Charles W. Tobey, Republican.

NEW JERSEY

Albert W. Hawkes, Republican.*

H. Alexander Smith, Republican.

NEW MEXICO

Carl A. Hatch, Democrat.*

NEW YORK

Irving M. Ives, Republican.

NORTH CAROLINA

Clyde R. Hoey, Democrat.

William B. Umstead, Democrat.*

NORTH DAKOTA

Milton R. Young, Republican.

OHIO

Robert A. Taft, Republican.

John W. Bricker, Republican.

OKLAHOMA

E. H. Moore, Republican.*

OREGON

Guy Cordon, Republican.*

PENNSYLVANIA

Edward Martin, Republican.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Burnet R. Maybank, Democrat.*

SOUTH DAKOTA

Harlan J. Bushfield, Republican.*

Chan Gurney, Republican.

TENNESSEE

Kenneth McKeller, Democrat.

Tom Stewart, Democrat.*

TEXAS

Tom Connally, Democrat.

W. Lee O'Daniel, Democrat.*

UTAH

Arthur V. Watkins, Republican.

VERMONT

George D. Aiken, Republican.
Ralph E. Flanders, Republican.

VIRGINIA

A. Willis Robertson, Democrat.*
Harry F. Byrd, Democrat.

WASHINGTON

Harry Pulliam Cain, Republican.

WEST VIRGINIA

Chapman Revercomb, Republican.*

WISCONSIN

Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican.
Alexander Wiley, Republican.

WYOMING

Edward V. Robertson, Republican.*

Police Protect Senator at Home

ON HIS first trip home since becoming a junior United States senator, Harry P. Cain needed the help of the Seattle police department to quiet an irate group of his constituents.

Cain was holding a hearing on his bill which would require the sale of all public housing for cash by the end of next year.

The measure is being bitterly opposed because it is claimed it would turn the public housing projects over to real estate interests to prey on the tenants.

The only alternative would be for the occupants, largely war veterans, to buy the property themselves. Most of them cannot afford to buy homes under present conditions of inflated prices which take most of their money for the bare necessities of life.

In attempting to justify his measure, the junior senator from Washington told a hostile crowd of 150 veterans that his bill would "permit" them to buy an inexpensive home.

"I wouldn't want to buy mine," retorted one wounded veteran.

"Then perhaps this bill will give you the stimulus to try to find something else," retorted Cain callously while the hall echoed with jeers and catcalls from the veterans.

Policemen stationed around the Chamber of Commerce auditorium, where the meeting was being held, prepared to subdue the crowd if necessary, but there were no further demonstrations.

Very few United States senators need police protection when they go home after only a few months in office, but Cain is an exceptional senator.

He has the distinction of being threatened with a recall before he hardly had his Senate seat warmed.

The recall threat, started by occupants of public housing projects, has not reached serious proportions yet.

If it does, Cain can be assured that labor will support the veterans.

Labor Voters "Soft and Lazy" at Ballot Box

As to the voting record of labor, the last election saw many friends of organized labor defeated at the ballot box in districts where a solid labor vote should have meant victory. In the words of William H. Tracey, secretary-treasurer of the United Brick and Clay Workers,

labor had become "soft and lazy at the ballot box." In the meantime, with an anti-labor sentiment being generated throughout the country, the politicians asked themselves "Is the anti-labor vote more worth seeking than the labor vote?"—*The Labor Record, Joliet, Ill.*

Republicans Lose Farm Vote

SIXTY-ONE per cent of the farmers intend to vote Democratic in the presidential election next year, according to the latest Gallup poll in mid-July.

How ungrateful of them! Don't they realize all the Republicans are doing to free them from "New Deal regimentation"?

Here is the Republican Congress, working its fingers to the bone to save the farmers from the "Socialistic threat" of rural electrification, land reclamation and flood control.

And how are the farmers showing their gratitude? By voting Democratic!

Can it be that the farmers want lights in their houses and power to operate household and farm machinery? Can it be that they object to having a year's income washed away in one flood? These floods used to be considered "acts of God." Nobody could stop them.

Then Roosevelt came along with a program to harness the rivers that ruined the crops and kept the farmers in hock to the banks and the insurance companies.

He harnessed the Columbia river and created the Tennessee Valley Authority over the violent objections of the electric power trust. These projects were so successful that President Truman wants to continue them. He has urged the creation of a Missouri Valley Authority to keep the Mississippi and Missouri rivers within their banks.

This project would raise the standard of living for thousands of farmers in the fertile territory through which both rivers flow.

It would insure them against such disastrous floods as swept millions of acres bare during the past few weeks.

The Republican Congress, under the pressure of the private power companies, is cold to the Missouri Valley Authority. The Republicans say it would "cost too much." But the cost of the last flood was almost as much as the cost of building the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The MVA would pay for itself in the crops it saved and the power it generated to make farms more efficient and their work less arduous.

The farmers in the Mid-West understand this. So do the farmers in the South. And so do those in the Far West, where millions of acres bloom and millions of lights shine in what was a vast desert before the Grand Coulee Dam brought water and power.

The farmers have been introduced to rural electrification, reclamation and flood control. They like it. And they do not want these things taken away from them. That's why they are voting Democratic.

All the Republicans intend to do about the disastrous floods is to let nature take its course for the profit of the utility interests. Instead of being "acts of God," they would be acts of the Republican party.

On that platform, the Republicans have lost the farm vote.

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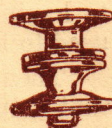


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14-K Solid Gold Button	2.50 apiece
Cuff Buttons	1.00 a pair
Watch Charms	2.00 apiece

All Members should have the International
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Order through your Local



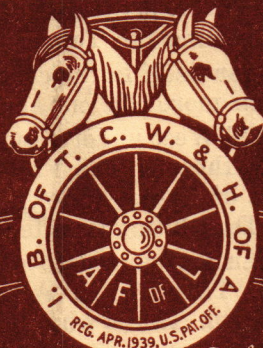
All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to
JOHN F. ENGLISH, General Secretary-Treasurer

222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA

UNION SERVICE

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of TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS



WAREHOUSEMEN
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John M. Gillespie, Gen'l Sec'y-Treasurer

THIS IS THE PROPERTY OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

This is the standard union service sign officially approved for all branches
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